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soil conservation

DEVOTED TO THE WISE USE OF LAND AND WATER RESOURCES

THE DISTRICT OUTLOOK
AND
COMMUNITIES OF TOMORROW

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

February 1968 Vol. 33, No. 7

COVER: A cluster of high-rise apartments and town houses in a rural setting typifies a new concept of suburban development. The "new town" of Reston, Va., was planned with assistance from the Northern Virginia Soil and Water Conservation District.

soil conservation

DEVOTED TO THE WISE USE OF LAND AND WATER RESOURCES

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Outlook . . .

The searching look ahead at resource conservation problems and prospects that has come to be known as the "District Outlook" is having increasing effect on events across the Nation.

Soil Conservation has recorded the growing trend toward broader responsibilities for what were originally simply "soil" conservation districts. Since 1962, five-sixths of them have broadened their programs and signed new working agreements with the Department.

We present this month an appraisal of progress by district officials (pp. 147, 152, 154, 158).

Dual thrust: When we invited these conservation leaders to tell their story, we did not know that the Secretary of Agriculture's new statement of Department policy on rural communities would be available for review at the same time.

Happily it is, and Deputy Administrator Norm Berg's interpretation (p. 149) of *Communities of Tomorrow* reveals the parallel thinking of Department and district leadership.

Report: Each year more and more of our effort goes into consultive and planning activities that do not show results in the traditional measures of work on farmland that make up the bulk of the table on pages 162-164. The narrative summary of activities (p. 160) reflects the increasing emphasis on the economic and human benefits of conservation.

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Soil and water conservation districts . . .

An Experiment That Worked

By Sam S. Studebaker
President, National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Tipp City, Ohio

Thirty years ago the Nation embarked on a unique experiment in self-government. And it worked.

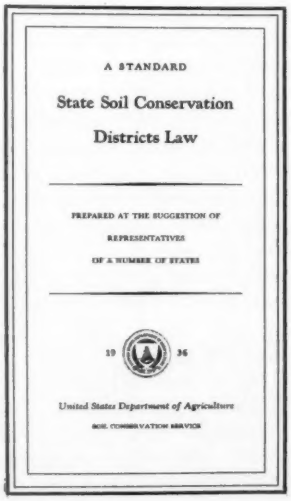
The problem was soil erosion, symbolized by the dust from the Great Plains that swirled in the streets of the capital city. The proposed solution was a network of new local governments, authorized under State law, that would encourage voluntary action by farmers, ranchers, and other landowners to preserve our soil and other natural resources.

The soil conservation district was an experiment in democracy, a proposal that a partnership be formed between the localities, the States, and the Federal Government to wage war against soil erosion. The success of the experiment is well known, and the evidence is written across America's countryside.

As in any social innovation of such dimensions, the results were not the same in all instances. Local decision was the fundamental principle of the program, and local people in different areas interpreted their resource problems differently.

When 48 State legislatures looked at the model legislation transmitted to the governors by President Roosevelt, they saw the opportunities for progress in terms of their own experience. They modified the suggested enabling law, often substantially.

The early soil conservation districts were organized with the problems of agriculture—and soil erosion in particular—in mind. Later this limited view gave way to a growing concern with water management and the need to provide services on a coordinated basis to groups of landowners as well as to individual farmers and ranchers.


A STANDARD
State Soil Conservation Districts Law
PREPARED AT THE SUGGESTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF A NUMBER OF STATES
19 36
United States Department of Agriculture
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

The evolution continued until today we see many soil and water conservation district officials wrestling with the application of soils data to urban waste-disposal problems, the sponsorship of upstream watershed projects which store water and prevent floods, the need for technical assistance to help develop recreation facilities on private land, and the interrelationships between resource development and economic growth.

Farm conservation plans and their application are still fundamental goals of every soil and water conservation district in the country. But for most districts, there is a whole additional range of resource problems to be faced.

Attention is shifting toward development of private as well as public land for recreation, toward the mitigation of damages to resources from construction, toward the prevention of pollution, and toward the requirements of the resource user as well as the needs of the resource owner.

It is no wonder district programs have changed. They've had to, because the times have changed.

More growth and change are on the way. Three years ago, the National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts appointed a Special Committee on District Outlook. Its purpose was

to assess what changes needed to be made to strengthen district programs across America.

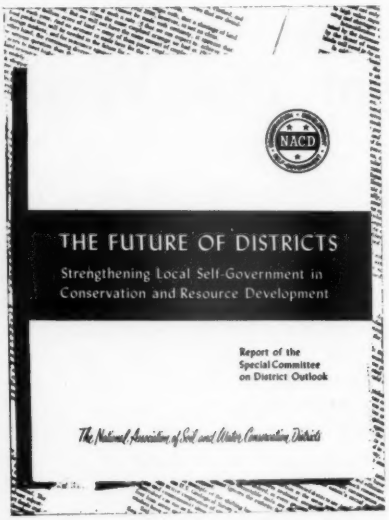
Under the leadership of John Wilder of Somerville, Tenn., now NACD's national vice-president, the committee concluded that districts need to broaden their purposes, take on new responsibilities, give more attention to the interrelationships between resources, make new allies among other resource interests, join hands with town and city people, finance their programs more adequately, and secure powers needed to carry forward a wider range of resource work in their States.

The evolution of districts has to be continued, said the committee in its report entitled *The Future of Districts,* if they are to continue to fulfill their promise of local self-government. District leaders across the country agree.

Districts, they said, have the experience and capabilities to do more in the broad resource field than any other existing organization. Their supervisors are knowledgeable in land and water management. The services available to districts from State and Federal agencies under a variety of cooperative agreements is unequaled. If districts fail to take on the new tasks of conservation and resource development, they said, either new units of government will be formed or some less qualified agencies will begin to operate in the field.

Several States have already taken action. Among those that have already amended their State district enabling laws to strengthen and broaden their programs are Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, and Washington. Already over a dozen States plan to introduce bills to strengthen the districts and State soil and water conservation committees, commissions, boards, and councils.

The proposals cover a variety of subjects, including the incorporation of urban lands within district boundaries, nonfarm representation on district governing bodies, much closer cooperation with county governments, broader responsibilities for State committees and districts, improved financing


NACD
THE FUTURE OF DISTRICTS
Strengthening Local Self-Government in Conservation and Resource Development
Report of the Special Committee on District Outlook
The National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts

through State and county appropriations, and new powers needed to carry out watershed and other resource development projects in specific areas more efficiently.

Equally as promising as the action on the legislative front are the new policies being adopted by individual districts throughout the country. Some have prepared proposals to help halt stream pollution. Others have organized sediment-reduction programs to keep the material eroding from construction sites from clogging lakes, reservoirs, and stream channels.

Districts are providing technical assistance with recreation projects, laying out canoe trails, helping community planners reserve suitable lands for agricultural and open space purposes; and working to coordinate new highway construction and the conservation work on adjacent lands.

Administrative improvements are also a part of the district-strengthening process. The employment of district administrative personnel is proving popular in several parts of the country.

New memorandums of understanding are helping to achieve mutual planning of resource improvements on intermingled public and private lands and have set the stage for cooperation in cost-sharing, recreation, and economic development programs. And the State committees are offering new services to districts in program planning, educational support, budgeting, and staff assistance.

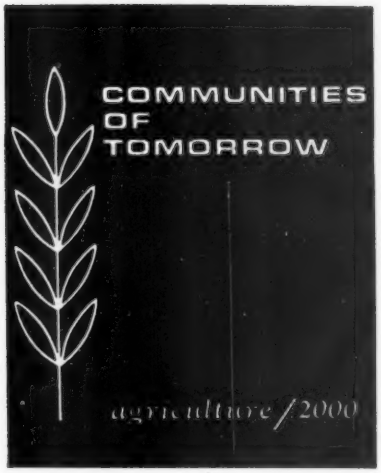
It is clear from the new and imaginative work going on in the country's 3,005 districts that *attitudes* count for as much in "district outlook" as *amendments.*

The challenges that face soil and water conservation districts today are not solely those involving the physical resource problems. Equally as significant are the challenges to the principle of self-government.

Like democracy, self-government is an ideal—something to be approached, but probably never to be wholly attained. Yet self-government motivates the 18,000 district supervisors, directors, and commissioners serving their communities today. Districts were founded on the idea that local citizens should have an opportunity to influence the course of natural resource affairs that affect them substantially in their home communities.

In an age of bigness—in government, business, and the world of ideas—the ideal of local self-government is often difficult to maintain. Yet it is essential to the fabric of American life, and the soil and water conservation district is one of its most successful manifestations.

The evolution of districts—an experiment that worked—must continue. It will continue, because the challenge is too great to be ignored. ♦



Communities of Tomorrow

By Norman A. Berg
Deputy administrator for field services, SCS

Both our urban centers and small towns already are in trouble . . .

These cities will grow until they join together in seamless sprawls of steel and concrete canyons, shopping centers, and suburbs that stretch for hundreds of miles.

* * *

The Alternative

There is a better way to meet the needs of a growing population for living space. . . .

We can use the countryside with all of its assets—space, beauty, outdoor recreation, moderate land and building costs, power, and underemployed people—as a site to expand industry and jobs.

We can use the countryside to meet the public demand for outdoor recreation, a demand which is expected to triple by the year 2000.

We can preserve in the countryside the maximum feasible number of family-type farms.

We can develop housing, community facilities, and jobs that will enable our towns, small cities, and open countryside—when joined in functional, multicounty Communities of Tomorrow areas

(*Continued on p. 150.*)

When the leaders of soil and water conservation districts charged their membership to examine and document "The Future of Districts"—an effort that resulted in a report of that title by the Special Committee on District Outlook—the action had special meaning for the Soil Conservation Service.

In a parallel exercise in self-examination, the Department of Agriculture has restated its policies for conservation and community development in the years ahead in two publications, *Resources in Action* and *Communities of Tomorrow.* The latter, just released, is a new guidepost both for the Soil Conservation Service and for conservation districts.

SCS has long recognized that the responsibilities and opportunities for districts are rapidly broadening. We know that districts are an ideal mechanism for implementing the many actions needed now to build the hoped-for Agriculture/2000 and that progress is greatest where district officials and Federal conservationists work together as a team.

Key to accomplishment

A recent study in one State of the major characteristics of high-producing SCS work units led to this conclusion:

"It was not apparent whether the district governing board members were active and enthusiastic because of the work unit personnel, *or* the work unit personnel were active and enthusiastic because of the supervisors. There is no question about the beneficial effects an energetic, active board of supervisors and a work unit staff have on each other as well as on the overall conservation activities."

This finding emphatically confirms our long-held conviction that the effectiveness of much of SCS work depends upon our working relationships with districts, their leaders, and their cooperators.

No one believes that the problems of conservation districts are the same today as they were in 1937. A rural concept of soil conservation simply no longer is sufficient in a society that has become increasingly urban, a society in which the interests of the *users* of resources have become equal to those of the *owners* of resources.

Conservation today encompasses the full sweep of interrelated natural resources and their management and use. Emerging now is a special challenge to fit the activities and needs of man harmoniously into his total environment. The recognition of this crisis in the countryside has given birth to a new concept of creative conservation.

Environmental conservation

This concept of "full use" conservation says that as population grows and people live in greater and greater concentrations, we must consider the total environment.

Pure air, clean water, stable

(*Continued on p. 151.*)

—to hold their young people and to provide living space for those Americans who would prefer to live, work, and play in, or close to, the great outdoors.

* * *

What Will They Be Like?

First, the Community of Tomorrow will cover a much larger geographic area than today's community. It may extend over several counties.

Second, the Community of Tomorrow will be natural in its geographic structure. Each of its components—villages, towns, cities, and counties—will be bound together by roads, rivers, and other physical and resource features that enable it to be a dynamic and fully functioning economic, social, and cultural unit. . . .

Third, the Community of Tomorrow will offer a wide range of industrial jobs as well as a full range of employment in business, research, professional, and trade services.

* * *

Bracing Up

To support the development of Communities of Tomorrow, the Department of Agriculture has established policies and methods to conduct programs in 12 supporting areas:

1. Planning

Sound multicounty planning is basic to the Communities of Tomorrow.

The development plan must be comprehensive. It must describe the area, its resources, its problems, its opportunities, the development objectives, the proposed projects to improve the area's economy and its social and cultural facilities and services, and the interrelationship between the various projects. It must take into consideration the needs of both skilled and unskilled people. . . .

* * *

We intend to help people build those communities. Our objective is to remove the scars of collision between man and his environment and to avert further collisions that will occur if we continue our present course.

I believe the American people will decide that the Communities of Tomorrow are worth the money, effort, and work their building will require.

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN

2. Farming and Ranching

In the Communities of Tomorrow a wide variety of farms will be needed.

With adequate income, commercial family farms and ranches will produce the bulk of the food and fiber. . . .

Conservation and proper use must be made of all of the soil, water, forest, grassland, and wildlife resources on our farms.

* * *

3. Business and Industry

The major reason for the present rural/urban imbalance of people and opportunity is the relative availability of jobs in metropolitan centers—and the lack of jobs in smaller cities, towns, and the countryside.

Jobs can be created by expanding industry, business, and agriculture; by developing health, education, and recreation facilities; by building new homes and community facilities; and by providing all the services demanded by a prosperous, progressive society. . . .

The town, small city, and open countryside that will become Communities of Tomorrow already have much to offer businessmen: Plant sites that cost less to buy, less to build on; space for plant expansions; space to park; a stable and willing work force; and an opportunity to live within easy commuting distance of job and outdoor recreation areas.

* * *

8. Outdoor Recreation and Natural Beauty

Americans spend $20 billion a year for outdoor recreation. By 1980, this expenditure is expected to be about $47 billion. By 1980, this recreation boom should create 200,000 new full-time jobs in small cities and open countryside. These jobs will range from directing ski resorts, shooting preserves, and golf courses to providing support services, such as lodging, food, service stations, and bait and tackle shops.

Coupled with this effort to expand outdoor recreation is a drive to beautify the countryside, to make its cities, towns, and open spaces more attractive and inviting. Natural beauty is more than a rich source of pleasure. It shapes our values, molds our attitudes, and feeds the spirit.

9. Natural Resource Conservation and Development

By the year 2000, the land and water resources we use today will have to provide:

- *—Double the food output.*
- *—Double the water for municipal use; quadruple the amount for manufacturing use.*
- *—Double the land for homes, schools, factories, and other urban uses.*
- *—Double the production of wood products.*
- *—Fifty percent more irrigation water.*

Creative conservation policies and programs can meet this need while upgrading the quality of the environment and strengthening the economy and standard of living in Communities of Tomorrow.♦

soils, productive grasslands and forests, abundant wildlife, natural beauty, and the opportunity for man to live in harmony with his natural environment are essential. They are interrelated and mutually supporting objectives.

The key to the new approach is:

(1) Involving more people in resource work.

(2) Extending district services to additional people.

(3) Placing more emphasis on broad-based resource planning.

(4) At the same time continuing the original purpose of the district as an effective local action organization to get as much total conservation on the land as fast as possible.

District leadership

There is urgent need for strong leadership in conservation districts, in farm organizations and rural community chambers of commerce, among conservationists, tradesmen, bankers, and newsmen, to identify the array of new issues now facing the countryside and to devise constructive programs for dealing with them.

We know that an expanding national economy cannot long endure on a declining resource base. A rising standard of living cannot be sustained in a deteriorating environment. Fulfilling the needs of millions of people yet unborn cannot be assured unless we achieve full use of natural resources and planned patterns of land use without delay. The fruits of an expanding technology cannot be enjoyed unless technology itself is harnessed to meet the goals of the new conservation. This is the challenge leaders at all levels must meet.

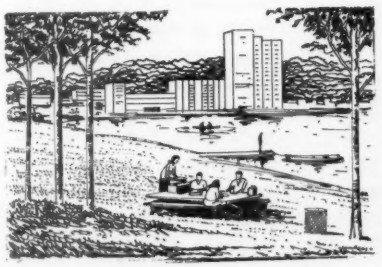
There is need (1) to reidentify the resource assets of each community, county, and conservation district, (2) to project the probable demands that will be made on these resources, and (3) to guide the development and use of these same resources along wise and orderly lines.

Conservation still begins on the land, on each individual acre. As a Nation, we have developed our resource conservation policies on the firm basis of essential involvement at the local level, for we are a people wedded to the concept of individual initiative and grassroots participation in the public affairs that concern us.

But we must understand, too, that our State and Federal governments also represent the interests of the individual and the local community. And we have wisely and properly drawn upon State and Federal resources to support the local effort. We have done this in the national interest because the summation of local interest *is* national interest. That is how we have advanced for three decades in the conservation and development of the Nation's lands and waters.

We must do much more to satisfy the needs of a dynamic people. The demands come from the urban society that is now in the majority and that increasingly decides what programs we shall have (including conservation), and how much financial help they shall receive. And these people are looking at the picture from the standpoint of resource *users*. This is the new resource climate in which we exist.

Not only are there steeply increasing demands on resources, but the kinds of demands on resources are changing. The quality of resources is becoming more important, and the location of resource problems is shifting.



It is apparent that resource matters are growing more complex. We face new problems of conflict and competition. A given resource may have to do double—or triple—duty. And somebody is going to have to make decisions—unpopular decisions in many cases—about the allocation of resources to any given use.

The conservation and resource development task of the future emphasizes necessary involvement of local citizens, local governmental leadership, and State Government as well as Federal responsibility.

SCS objectives

SCS objectives for the next 5 years have been stated as:

(1) Essential maintenance of our resources basic for agricultural production.

(2) Mapping, inventory, and use of soil and water resources for agricultural and nonagricultural purposes.

(3) Use of land and water resources for recreation, wildlife, and natural beauty.

(4) Development of rural communities to provide employment and living opportunity as an aid to the rural-urban balance. The Communities of Tomorrow hold the promise that we can solve the problems of both city and rural living with one vigorous stroke.

Our collective goal is based on the conviction that the Nation's future still lies in the Countryside, USA. That vast countryside can offer relief from the teeming cities and their congested suburbs and can provide ample land and water to serve agriculture and the expanding needs of commerce and industry, and at the same time provide the broad acres on which to build garden communities for tomorrow's generations. ♦

Arkansas conservation districts authorized to operate projects

By Sterlin Hurley

President, Arkansas Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, and member, Arkansas Soil and Water Conservation Commission, Little Rock, Ark.

A major revision of the Arkansas Soil Conservation District Law, approved by the Governor on March 20, 1965, brought conservation districts in Arkansas up to par with other legal entities authorized to assume local obligations for improvement projects within the State.

Soil conservation districts in Arkansas now may acquire the authority to carry out all activities eligible for assistance from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This includes the assistance provided under the Soil Conservation Act (Public Law 46), the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566), and various other authorities.

Districts now have authority to acquire property outside their boundaries when necessary. They can exercise the power of eminent domain to fulfill all purposes of the State law as amended, rather than drainage purposes only. The authority to borrow money and issue notes and to pledge district income and property as security has been broadened to permit districts to issue bonds and to pledge district income from special benefit taxes.

The law now authorizes the assessment, levy, and collection of taxes based on special benefits resulting from works of improvement carried out under an improvement plan for an improvement project area within a district or districts.

The provision for improvement project areas within a soil conservation district, or districts, was a significant change in the district law. Under this provision, the legal entity can be the local soil and water conservation district, and the district supervisors may exercise the rights formerly vested only with the commissioners of special-purpose districts.

When an improvement project area covers more than one conservation district, the court will appoint a joint board from the boards of supervisors of the districts involved.

By arming our district supervisors with new authorities, the landowners have endorsed the board's record and its ability to deal with people on a fair and equitable basis. Our own district boards, because of their greater

Legislatures give districts broad powers and

Nebraska enlarges soil and water programs and increases funds

By Warren D. Fairchild

Executive secretary, State Soil and Water Conservation Commission, Lincoln, Nebr.

In Nebraska, the 1967 legislative session caught the national mood for strengthening local and State components of land and water development by passing 18 bills and six resolutions—many of them on water-resource development.

This activity was stimulated in part by the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 and the District Outlook Committee Report of the National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

The need for greater participation of local and State units of government in the soil and water conservation program in America grew out of several factors: (1) Conservation districts have inadequate authority to carry out assigned responsibilities; (2) some district officials are reluctant to fully assume assigned responsibilities; and (3) the original model legislation purposely established a weak soil conservation committee, commission, or board.

But the picture in Nebraska is changing rapidly. Members of the Nebraska Legislature, historically strong supporters of natural resource legislation, cast only two negative votes in passing 1967 bills. All were actively supported by the Nebraska Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

Much of this legislation was the result of 14 recommendations developed by a 1965 Interim Legislature Study Committee on water. All of these recommendations were drafted into laws and passed by the Nebraska Legislature.

The following were among the most important laws enacted in the 1967 session:

(1) Legislative Bill 147 author-

involvement, are facing up to their growing responsibilities in a changing world.

We in Arkansas have the distinction of being the first State to enact a basic soil conservation district law. That happened in March 1937. Thirty years later is not too soon to revise that basic legislation in keeping with the needs of today.

The Arkansas State Association did not back this legislation with the intent or desire to limit the sponsorship of watershed projects or resource conservation and development project measures to soil and water conservation districts. On the contrary, we have continued to encourage our communities to sponsor needed municipal and industrial water supplies; our counties and State agencies to sponsor recreation or fish and wildlife developments; and other appropriate groups to join in when they can help to serve the total needs in a project area.

We have found that the revised district law does give us a new legislative tool to advance soil and water conservation. It permits us to weigh all factors and decide which legal entity can best carry out project objectives. Sometimes, an existing improvement district or drainage district which has enjoyed good working relationships with the landowners may be the group to assume local responsibilities for the dams, ditches, or other structures.

Although the revised law is relatively new, our local soil conservation districts are authorized sponsors or have applied for sponsorship to guide both the land-treatment and structural phases in 14 improvement project areas. Eleven of these are Public Law 566 watershed projects, and three are Resource Conservation and Development Project measures.

Creation of an improvement project area within an existing soil conservation district under the new State law follows democratic procedures for establishing special taxing areas. The landowners who will benefit petition the board of supervisors of the local soil and water conservation district to adopt a proposed plan of improvement. Landowners representing a majority in numbers, or assessed valuation, must sign the petition. The board of supervisors then determines that the petition has the required number of signers and that a need exists for the improvement project area.

After adopting the proposed plan, the board petitions the local chancery court for approval of the plan. The improvement project area is established by order of the chancery court following published notice of hearing and formal hearing by the court. This action authorizes the board to exercise its rights under the revised district law. ♦

new tools to achieve goals

ized watershed conservancy districts (subdistricts of soil and water conservation districts) to exercise the power of eminent domain for recreational development around watershed and flood-control projects. This adds to the power of eminent domain given the watershed districts in 1957 for protection and related water activities.

(2) Legislative Bill 148 assigned a representative of the Nebraska Soil and Water Conservation Commission to serve as a member of the State Water Pollution Control Council.

(3) Legislative Bill 149 added a member to the State commission who will specifically represent municipal and industrial water users.

The enabling law, passed in 1937, created a three-member State Soil Conservation Committee to organize soil conservation districts. Through the years the Nebraska Legislature has given additional responsibilities to the committee—now called the Nebraska Soil and Water Conservation Commission. These include: (a) Soil and water conservation, (b) watershed protection and flood prevention, (c) flood control, (d) flood-plain management, and (e) comprehensive water planning. The membership represents all major interests in the State.

(4) Legislative Bill 414 provided county-State financing to encourage soil and water conservation districts to employ staff personnel. Two districts, Sarpy and Douglas, have already taken advantage of this bill and are the first in the State to employ managers.

(5) Legislative Bill 893 enacted a State flood-plain law to be administrated by the State commission in cooperation with political subdivisions. This legislation implements the first recommendation of the State Water Plan which was drafted on flood-plain management.

(6) Legislative Bill 416 included all urban areas in Nebraska in soil and water conservation districts. Urban areas had been excluded from districts until now.

The inclusion of urban areas combines with a change made by the 1965 Legislature for the election of district supervisors to insure a greater rural-urban support

and involvement in local district programs.

Local supervisors are now elected on a nonpartisan ballot during the State's general election rather than by special elections. As many as 6,000 votes were cast for a supervisor in the 1966 general election.

The Legislature raised the 1967-69 biennium budget for the commission to $3,142,663. Of this amount, $300,000 is for direct assistance to districts, $457,692 for watershed planning under the National Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, $270,610 for comprehensive water planning, and $1,206,398 to assist local watershed sponsors in the procurement of land, easements, and rights-of-way.

The 1967 Legislature also enacted Legislative Resolution 44 which established another Interim Council Study on water. This committee counsels with the commission on developing a State Water Plan. Between now and the 1969 Session of Legislature the committee will study local government reorganization with regard to water and multipurpose projects.

The National Water Resources Planning Act in 1965 established comprehensive water planning and subsequent multipurpose projects as national policy. Many Nebraskans feel that multipurpose districts are the logical answer to sponsoring multipurpose projects.

The Nebraska Legislature recognizes that soil and water development holds the key to the future economic growth of our State.

With the combined efforts of the Legislature, the governor, the districts, and the local people, Nebraska is making a concerted effort to insure that local and State governments will have the necessary tools for full participation in various State and Federal water projects. ♦

Broad planning districts

Georgia sets up 17 commissions to assist local governments in multicounty areas

By Glenn E. Bennett
Executive director, Atlanta Region Metropolitan Planning Commission, Atlanta, Ga.

Area-wide planning, including resource conservation and development, is becoming a reality in Georgia with the establishment of multicounty planning and development commissions. Since 1959 all but 11 of the 159 counties have been organized into 17 planning districts.

Population shifts, burgeoning urban centers, and overburdened local governments are easy to see. The emergence of a myriad of problems crossing political boundaries gives new dimensions to the planning process, and we are becoming keenly aware of the interdependence of all localities within a geographic region.

We are finding that land development and regulation, transportation, traffic, air and water pollution, education, crime, and a great many subjects demanding attention from cities and counties can be dealt with on an area-wide basis. We see resource development as a regional responsibility.

The area planning commission is not a new layer of government; it is a service organization like the soil and water conservation district. It seeks to strengthen the ability of the local governments to make sensible planning decisions, and it aims to involve citizens in shaping their future. It widens the horizons of some, and it pricks the conscience of others. It hopes to educate everybody to the problems and prospects of today and tomorrow.

Area planning and development commissions carry on four basic types of activities: area-wide long-range planning; regional research; resource development; and local planning assistance. Other miscellaneous jobs performed by the commissions relate to coordination of county and city operations.

Long-range planning.—Long-range physical planning is keyed to land use and transportation. An area commission must begin early to sketch out a generalized land use plan. This has been done, in too many cases, with insufficient information. Along with other essentials, mapping, study, and analysis of soil and water resources are required. An area planner must go from the general to the specific, from the broad stroke to the detail. He must relate all parts to the whole.

Along with a continuing analysis of total community resources should go the educational and intellectual process of formulating goals for the region and its various localities. Here is where citizens and property owners can define potentials. They should be able to understand and explain their objectives. Regional policy can be stated and adopted with respect to the use and conservation of natural resources; it can be spelled out for human resources as well.

Regional research.—A successful area commission needs a continuous regional research activity for gathering statistics on people, jobs, housing, investments, incomes, and many other factors affecting the economics and the sociology of a planning district. The results of good research are the

input for long-range planning. Without information on all aspects of life within a region, sound planning is impossible. Fact finding, then, is the first step in area planning.

Resource development.—Most of our commissions carry out resource development projects involving special studies of industry, agriculture, tourism, forests, minerals, recreation, water, and many other subjects relating to the region's potentials.

Our commissions also spend much effort on technical assistance to communities, giving help on such items as zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, downtown revitalization, and redevelopment.

A few years ago our commission worked with the Upper Ocmulgee River Soil and Water Conservation District to sponsor the Gwinnett County RC&D Project, which is now in its implementation phase.

The Heart of Georgia Area Planning Commission has been involved in a similar relationship with the Ohoopee River Soil and Water Conservation District at Soperton.

A tricounty RC&D Project in Wheeler, Montgomery, and Treutlen counties was authorized.

Local planning assistance.—Planning on a scale such as we have in Georgia is much younger than the natural resource conservation movement represented by soil conservation districts, yet the philosophy and guiding principles of both are similar. Area planning is the expression of the collective purpose of the people who live and work in a region.

A good comprehensive planning attempt for any community or region must consider the properties of soils. Land cannot be managed economically and safely without the kind of soil analysis and the knowledge of soil capabilities and limitations that we are getting from our cooperative efforts with the Soil Conservation Service in Georgia.

Recently my commission entered into agreements with SCS and with certain soil conservation districts providing complete, free, and constant exchange of information among us. Similar agreements are now being developed between the other 17 area planning and development commissions, the 27 soil and water conservation districts, and SCS.

Conservation districts have readjusted their work priorities, and SCS has met with every area planning commission to prepare general soil maps and interpretative materials for all counties.

Conservation districts, SCS, and planning commissions have joined in comprehensive sewer and water planning for all counties in the State. Planning grants are provided by Farmers Home Administration under agreements that insure use of the best resource information available from the districts and SCS.

We have produced recently a publication on *Soils Interpretation for Regional Planning in Metropolitan Atlanta,* in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service and the Atlanta and Upper Ocmulgee River soil and water conservation districts. Here basic data are made available to all who are concerned with development in our area.

Other resource information made available by SCS includes data on watersheds, hydrology, stabilization of critical areas, areas of flooding, and potentials for plant and wildlife management and for recreation. For example, SCS has recently made a preliminary geologic examination and soils study of a 3,500-acre potential recreation lake (Mud Swamp) in Lowndes County. This was in cooperation with the Alapaha Soil and Water Conservation District and the Coastal Plain Planning Commission.

The recent SCS publication, *Know the Soil You Build On,* has had wide distribution in Georgia and is the kind of information being prepared for every county in Georgia by SCS. Good judgment suggests that urban growth ought to first use the land that can be developed most economically, efficiently, and suitably. This is a basic objective of planning, and knowledge of the different kinds of soil in the area helps to show how it can be achieved.

The State, Federal, and local support of our area commissions is excellent. Generally, localities have put up $0.25 per capita, and Georgia has contributed about a million dollars to the program. Presently the State can support commissions with maximum annual grants of $50,000 each, if the districts raise sufficient local matching funds.

Federal grants have exceeded State and local shares in many programs, like those offered through Department of Housing and Urban Development and Economic Opportunity Act projects.

It appears that only now, after some sad experiences, are planners and developers awakening to the staggering losses which have resulted from ignorance of soil properties and the potential savings when accurate soils information is applied to planning and development.

It would seem logical that before too long, land use control legislation would require that soil maps and their interpretation be used as a basis for making decisions. We have mandatory review by health officers and engineers for land subdivisions in the more enlightened jurisdictions. Why not mandatory review by soil scientists and conservationists?

Planning begins and ends with the human needs of people: air, land, water, shelter, space, health, education, mobility, work, play—all the factors of life. ♦

Oasis in the Badlands

The road winds through the Nebraska Badlands where fossils of giant turtles and other ancient creatures are exposed. It is hard to believe this dry, powdery land was once the bottom of a sea.

Then the road becomes a trail, slicing its way across slopes clothed with native grasses of the Plains.

Suddenly it falls over the rim of a canyon right into Albert Meng's garage. You'll know you're there by the green of the valley in violent contrast to the whiteness of the canyon walls. The word "oasis" seems to be appropriate.

Meng is chairman of the board of supervisors of the Sugar Loaf Soil and Water Conservation District in the very northwest corner of Nebraska. It was his work and ingenuity, with the help of George McMillan, SCS soil conservationist assigned to the district, that turned this valley into an oasis.

The walls of the canyon not only add beauty and contrast, they are also useful. If and when it rains, they give up a lot of water—silt laden perhaps, but wet. And Meng makes use of nearly every

Albert Meng (left above) shows Soil Conservationist George McMillan the water-spreading levees that irrigate 300 acres of grass on his ranch. Haylands, ponds, and windbreaks lie like an oasis within the badlands (right). A rotation of wheat and fallow (below) makes efficient use of water on cropland.

drop of it before he lets it get away. "I use it until I wear it out," he says.

Diversion ditches tie into 15 diversion dams placed along the base of the canyon wall turning the water out into grassland. Soil conservationists call this water spreading. Yields of hay go up.

Until he started the water spreading he had been running about 75 head of cattle every year since he bought the place in 1931. Now his herd is up to 175.

Would you believe 300 acres of grass turned out 400 tons of hay the first cutting last summer? And the second cutting is always better. Besides that, there is some green winter grazing on these fields until the snow flies.

But the real story of water spreading on Albert Meng's ranch begins on the slopes above the canyon rims. Up there he has 165 acres of cropland on which he grows 50 acres of wheat. It is all properly terraced, stripcropped, and protected with field windbreaks. Diversions here, too, help make the water behave. Steeper areas are covered with well-managed native grasses.

Some water does run these hurdles, however, and goes over the canyon walls. It is 100 percent runoff there because of the texture of the soil. And it picks up the Badlands silt.

A series of dams trap the water, letting some of the silt settle out. It never completely clears up until it freezes, which it does very readily in this area only 11 miles from South Dakota and 21 miles from Wyoming. The largest of his ponds, built several years ago with Agricultural Conservation Program cost-sharing, was 16 feet deep when built and is now 2 feet deep.

Level terraces catch the water as it comes from the diversions that feed away from the dams. The terraces become levees that carefully detain water from an inch to a foot deep all over the land between. Then it drops into the next interval and across the mixture of native wheatgrass overseeded with intermediate wheatgrass and alfalfa.

At the other end the "wornout" water again goes into ponds. "I figure all the water that falls on my place belongs to me, and I'm going to use it for my benefit," Meng said.

He estimates he has spent $27,000 moving soil around on his place since he has owned it—building dams (4), diversions (4,000 feet), diversion dams (15), terraces (8 miles), water-control structures (33), and land preparation for water spreading (232 acres). Add to that 99 acres of range seeding, 1,057 acres of proper grazing use, a mile and a half of windbreaks, and 55 acres of pasture seeding, and you have most of the picture of his accomplishments.

It was his Great Plains Conservation Program contract that brought on the big push to completion. He entered the program in June 1959 and finished it at the end of 1964.

Then in his "spare time" he and Mrs. Meng are rockhounds. They roam the Badlands, bring in specimens, and cut and polish them. Their collection is interestingly displayed in the lovely living room of their air-conditioned ranch home next to Mrs. Meng's aquariums of tropical fish.

They also dig into, both literally and figuratively, the history of the area. Their collection of fossils is on another living room wall.

And this interest is shared by other groups. For the past several summers a college group from California has been digging for fossils on the Meng land. Recently they discovered a specimen of titanotheriidae, a rhinoceros-like animal. When he isn't too busy, Meng goes along with them to share the discoveries.

"But I can't make a living in paleontology," he says. Yet you can't help feeling that here is a man who has his ranching operation so well organized it leaves him reasonable time to search for fossils and rocks. ♦

Revised Virginia law permits districts to get town vote

By E. L. Felton
Chairman, State Soil and Water Conservation Commission, Holland, Va.

Supervisors running for election in Virginia find they have to sharpen their wits to answer many new questions since conservation districts started going to town on election day.

Permissive legislation, passed by the 1964 General Assembly, allows voters in incorporated towns and cities to be included in soil and water conservation districts. Voters in these towns and cities can now join with those in rural areas in electing supervisors in general elections.

Previously, the three elected officials of the five-member boards were elected only by voters in rural areas.

When conservation districts were first organized, the task of controlling the erosion of soil and waste of water was thought to be exclusively a farm problem. And indeed, in the main, it was at that time.

A broader function

Today, however, we are concerned with the total environment. Farmland, while still of the utmost importance, is only part of the environment. There are conservation problems of grave proportions in suburban areas and urban areas as well.

Earth is being torn up at a bewildering rate. The land surface is uncovered for long periods while houses, office buildings, and factories are built by the thousands. As a result, the soil in suburban areas is being washed away in tremendous volumes.

The eroded soil sloshes into our streams. It pollutes the water. It destroys fish life. It makes swimming uninviting if not an actual hazard to health.

The urban soil, washed from building sites, reduces the capacity of lakes, ponds, and reservoirs, or fills them completely. Thus it makes boating less enjoyable if it doesn't put an end to the sport altogether.

Concern over the total environment extends beyond the suburban and urban conservation problem and, indeed, the farm conservation problem. We recognize now that all renewable natural resources are interrelated. In the same way, the rural, suburban, urban, and metropolitan conservation problems are interrelated. We can't handle them in piecemeal fashion.

Soil and water conservation districts, with their experience in unifying help from many diverse sources, are uniquely qualified to represent citizens of varying interests.

A greater awareness

The selection of conservation district supervisors or directors in a general election drives home to the people that they are all part of the

conservation movement. Citizens thereby are better equipped to take an active and intelligent part in the conservation and development of all natural resources according to a comprehensive plan.

A general election also removes the criticism that members of the district governing body are chosen by a special segment of the population and gives the elected officials greater status than when chosen by a limited balloting. Local sources in Virginia report that a general election brings out 30 to 70 percent more voters than a special election.

We've found in Virginia that after a general election people remain curious for some time about functions of a conservation district. This gives our supervisors, SCS employees, and members of other cooperating agencies a chance to explain district services to the public.

We have found, too, that a general election sharpens the candidates for district posts. If the candidates are not already familiar with the conservation movement and the district program, they prepare themselves so that they will be able to answer questions asked by the people.

An all inclusive general election puts the board of supervisors in a much better position to carry out its full responsibilities. In the American tradition, it's the democratic way of expressing the public's concern and choice. ♦

Study of vegetable farms

In a study of vegetable farms by Economic Research, USDA, in the Imperial Valley of California, farms of less than 640 acres were found to be nearly as efficient as larger sizes. Among field-crop farms in this area, economies of size were found to occur up to about 1,500 to 2,000 acres. Custom hiring was found to be very advantageous to smaller farms.

Meetings . . .

NACD convention to discuss district and water needs

Watershed progress, needed improvements in water quality, State legislation to upgrade conservation district enabling acts, and district manpower needs—these are among the subjects to be discussed by officials of the Nation's 3,005 soil and water conservation districts at their 22d annual convention February 4-8, in Dallas, Tex.

The conference, sponsored by the National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, is expected to attract 2,000 of the Nation's top conservation and resource development leaders.

W. R. "Bob" Poage, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, will be the featured speaker at the NACD luncheon. Mrs. Charles C. Dean, president of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, will speak on "Conservation—the Foundation for America's Natural Beauty."

Addressing the annual NACD banquet will be Lt. Gen. W. F. Cassidy, chief of engineers of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. His subject is "Meeting America's Oncoming Water Needs—An Appraisal of Progress."

Immediately following the convention, many delegates will participate in a special series of tours to Mexico City and other cities in Mexico.

Dates and places

February 4-8, National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Dallas, Tex.

11-16, American Road Builders Association, Las Vegas, Nev.

11-16, American Society of Range Management, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

17-21, American Association of School Administrators, Atlantic City. N. J.

21-23, American Pulpwood Association, New York, N. Y.

22-24, Land Improvement Contractors of America, Sioux Falls, Iowa

25-28, Sprinkler Irrigation Association, Open Technical Conference, Denver, Colo.

March

8-10, National Wildlife Federation, Houston, Tex.

10-12, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.

10-13, The Wildlife Society, Houston, Tex.

10-14, Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, Atlantic City, N. J.

11-13, North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference, Houston, Tex.

12-16, American Camping Association, Boston, Mass.

25-28, Associated General Contractors, Dallas, Tex.

29-30, National Conference on Rural Health, Seattle, Wash.

29-Apr. 2, American Science Teachers Association, Washington, D. C.

29-Apr. 2, National Farmers Union, St. Paul, Minn. ♦

Texas soil and surburbia meeting

"As our Texas population doubles in the next 33 years, 80 percent of the growth will be in the fringe area where the city meets the country," a nationally known city planner told the Soil, Water, and Suburbia Conference in Austin, October 25.

Robert L. Wegner, director of Regional Planning, North Central Texas Regional Planning Commission, Arlington, keynoted the 2-day meeting sponsored by the U. S. Departments of Agriculture and of Housing and Urban Development. It was the first of the statewide and regional meetings growing out of the national Conference on Soil, Water, and Suburbia held in Washington last June and was attended by more than 200 public officials, planners, engineers, conservationists, and developers. They discussed ways to solve soil and water problems of land in transition from rural to suburban uses. ♦

Annual summary of activities of the Soil Conservation Service

The Soil Conservation Service intensified its efforts in rural community planning and economic and social betterment in fiscal year 1967.

The evolving emphasis on the quality of rural life does not reflect any less concern for the physical conservation of land, water, and related resources. It rather recognizes that the value of those resources lies in their service in satisfying human wants; that the physical environment is the support and the setting for human life.

The Department of Agriculture in June 1967 summarized its philosophy of resource conservation and related goals and policies in a publication entitled *Resources in Action: Agriculture/2000.* It set forth seven major objectives of the conservation effort:

- Upgrading the quality of the environment.
- Strengthening the economy and standards of living in rural America.
- Helping to find solutions to America's water problems.
- Obtaining greater benefits from our forest lands.
- Providing creative opportunities for outdoor recreation.
- Widening public awareness and involvement in resource conservation.
- Helping other nations solve their resource problems.

The activities of the Soil Conservation Service during the year were directed toward achieving those objectives.

Community planning

Both the physical environment and associated economic and social conditions receive joint attention in communitywide planning for resource conservation and development. The Soil Conservation Service was involved in such rural community planning in fiscal 1967 to an extent unmatched in previous years. Special effort was put into training all SCS people in the concepts and methods of community planning.

The Soil Conservation Service increased consultive services to local officials and planning units and to suburban landowners. It provided more than ⅛ million services to 72,000 recipients, a gain over the previous year of 12 percent in services rendered and 20 percent in groups and individuals assisted.

Basic data for use in comprehensive plans was provided on 99,194,159 acres, almost five times the 21,041,551 acres covered in 1966. The information was provided for 1,475 plans, an increase of 60 percent over the number in 1966.

The demand for soil surveys and their interpretation increased again in 1967 in areas of rapid industrial and housing development in rural areas.

Local planning groups and State agencies in 27 States developed cost-share agreements amounting to more than $700,000 to help provide the needed soil surveys for land use planning and guidance in construction. It is estimated that 3½ million acres were mapped in areas that include rapid industrial and housing development.

While continuing to use SCS technical assistance for individual cooperators, soil and water conservation districts are responding to public demand to meet the changing character of land use and conservation problems by giving increased attention to community resource planning and development. More than 2,500 of the 3,010 districts now assisted by SCS have entered into new working agreements with the Department of Agriculture to cover broadened, long-range programs.

A responsible representative of the Soil Conservation Service is either chairman or cochairman of Technical Action Panels in 50 States and some 3,000 counties. These panels, composed of representatives of all USDA agencies operating in each locality, have the responsibility for the "outreach" function of the Department which seeks to bring the services of non-USDA agencies as well as their own to rural America.

Strengthening the rural economy

SCS is placing greater emphasis on the ways resource conservation can be used to alleviate poverty and substandard living conditions and to give more effective assistance to low-income rural families. In 1967 it added special staff assistance for this purpose in South Carolina, Arkansas, North Carolina, Maine, Kentucky, Alabama, and Tennessee.

Discussions of techniques of working with low income rural families were held with more than 20 State Technical Action Panels. Meetings were held with numerous community action agencies informing them of how conservation districts locate and assist low-income rural families.

More than half of the 817 watershed projects authorized for construction at the end of fiscal 1967 were in States where the average gross farm income was below $3,500. About 52 percent of the 2 million conservation district cooperators were in these low-income States.

In the 17 States having the greatest number of nonwhite landowners, 29 percent of the nonwhite and 52 percent of the white land-

Resources in action 1967

owners were district cooperators. In these States, the number of Negro cooperators has increased at the rate of 5 percent during the past 2 years, compared to a rate of 2 percent for white cooperators

RC&D projects

Substantial progress was made in Resource Conservation and Development projects in 1967. At the end of the fiscal year, 21 projects were in operation with five others moving rapidly toward that stage. Job opportunities are being created through some 1,900 project measures now in action in operating project areas.

The first 20 operational projects will provide more than 11,000 man-years of employment during the period of construction and are expected to provide continued employment of nearly 12,000 man-years annually.

These land, water, and related developments have contributed to national economic growth by increasing output of goods and services an estimated $65 million annually. The capital investments of these project measures are estimated to have been about $22 million. The majority of the expenditures were from non-Federal funds.

The Great Plains Conservation Program

After 10 years of operation, the Great Plains Conservation Program is producing benefits far beyond the boundaries of individual participating farms and ranches.

In the extremely dry early spring months of 1967, when some areas in the Plains States experienced serious wind erosion, dust-storms were significantly reduced in areas where upwards of 25 to 40 percent of the agricultural land was under Great Plains Program contracts.

The program has also made an important contribution in helping to stabilize farm and ranch income over a period of years. More and more cropland not suited to cultivation is being converted to permanent grassland and is now supporting livestock enterprises. Approximately 138,000 acres of cropland was converted to grassland in 1967. The total planned conversions now amount to 1,678,986 acres or 22 percent of the total cropland covered by Great Plains contracts.

Ten eligible counties were added to the list designated to participate in the program in fiscal 1967, bringing the number of authorized counties to 412. During the year, 4,069 new contracts covering 5,795,204 acres were signed, bringing the total participation to 27,872 contractors operating 51,185,968 acres.

Upgrading the environment

The traditional mission of the Soil Conservation Service—to bring about effective control of erosion and runoff and reduce damages from sedimentation and flooding throughout the Nation—is recognized in the Department's policy statement, *Resources in Action,* as the principal means of attaining its first conservation objective, "To upgrade the quality of the environment."

Activities in soil and water conservation districts, small watershed projects, and in several specialized programs made substantial progress in 1967 in the application of conservation measures to the land with SCS technical assistance.

Soil conservation districts

More than 95 percent of the Nation's land "in farms" and nearly two-thirds of the total land area are now within 3,010 local, self-governed conservation districts. By the close of fiscal year 1967, cooperators with these districts numbered 2,121,248 and owned or operated 708,149,403 acres on which they are planning and applying soil and water conservation plans with the assistance of the Soil Conservation Service. This brings nearly 46 percent of the operating units and more than 50 percent of the acreage in districts into scientifically planned programs of conservation.

During the year, SCS helped 1,169,317 land owners and operators plan and apply conservation work. Land reaching a state of adequate treatment increased more than 47 million acres in 1967.

A total of 766,604 land owners and operators applied one or more practices in accordance with their conservation plans during the year.

Cropland.—The use of such cropland practices as contour farming, conservation cropping systems, crop residue use, and minimum tillage increased on the order of 5 to 10 percent, although stripcropping and terracing declined slightly from the previous year. The number of farmers using minimum tillage in growing row crops is gaining rapidly.

A wind-erosion equation was developed and put in use as an aid in planning conservation measures in the vegetable-growing areas of the Northeast and Southeast.

Summary of Progress, Fiscal Year 1967

Total reportable progress in soil and water conservation programs assisted by the Soil Conservation Service

Progress items	Total reportable progress	Cumulative to June 30, 1967
Individual Conservation Plans and Related Services		
District cooperators .....No.	108,612	2,121,248
District cooperators .....acres	41,866,542	708,149,403
Cooperators canceled .....No.	59,796	—
Cooperators canceled ....acres	19,640,170	—
Landowners assisted .....No.	1,169,317	—
Services provided .....No.	3,351,850	—
Owners applying practices .No.	766,604	—
Special mapping for conservation planning and CNI.acres	756,202	230,705,822
Basic plans prepared:		
Farm .....No.	84,232	1,563,023
Ranch .....No.	3,587	62,404
Other .....No.	5,096	31,592
(Total basic plans)	(92,915)	(1,657,019)
Farm .....acres	18,553,365	327,391,489
Ranch .....acres	15,002,206	202,648,457
Other .....acres	506,569	4,900,002
(Total basic plans, acres)	(34,062,140)	(534,939,948)
Basic plans canceled:		
Farm .....No.	42,352	—
Ranch .....No.	1,689	—
Other .....No.	496	—
(Total plans canceled)	(44,537)	—
Farm .....acres	8,666,959	—
Ranch .....acres	5,526,891	—
Other .....acres	33,148	—
(Total plans canceled, acres)	(14,226,998)	—
Basic plans revised:		
Farm .....No.	35,813	—
Ranch .....No.	2,615	—
Other .....No.	165	—
(Total plans revised)	(38,593)	—
Farm .....acres	10,238,423	—
Ranch .....acres	11,651,179	—
Other .....acres	63,583	—
(Total plans revised, acres)	(21,953,185)	—
Federal lands in coordinated ranch plans .....No.	93	460
Federal lands in coordinated ranch plans .....acres	1,807,528	5,187,567
Consultive Services		
Services provided .....No.	126,289	—
Recipients .....No.	71,965	—
Basic data for use in comprehensive plans .....No.	1,475	—
Basic data for use in comprehensive plans .....acres	99,194,159	—
Land uses established by local government .....No.	41	—
Land uses established by local government .....acres	1,732,133	—
Properties treated .....No.	2,827	—
Properties treated .....acres	128,550	—
Operating Units		
Total operating units .....No.	5,276	4,632,011
Total operating units ....acres	8,927,146	1,374,882,299
Other units .....No.	2,022	1,216,899
Group Conservation Plans and Services		
Group investigations .....No.	3,815	41,374
Group investigations .....acres	3,695,407	35,036,228
Group plans prepared .....No.	3,256	40,085
Group plans prepared ....acres	1,651,734	28,078,465
Land owners or users in groups .....No.	19,090	286,626
Services provided on jobs ..No.	59,771	—
Great Plains Conservation Program		
Applications received .....No.	4,809	32,521
Applications received ....acres	7,527,868	62,600,466

Progress items	Fiscal year 1967	Cumulative to June 30, 1967
Great Plains Conservation Program—Continued		
Contracts signed .....No.	4,069	27,872
Contracts signed .....acres	5,795,204	51,185,968
Contract modifications ....No.	16,826	98,987
Contracts terminated:		
By mutual consent .....No.	135	636
By mutual consent ....acres	201,963	1,145,542
For cause .....No.	86	572
For cause .....acres	56,413	475,000
By expiration .....No.	2,382	8,264
By expiration .....acres	3,680,391	12,811,276
(Total terminations, No.)	(2,603)	(9,472)
(Total terminations, acres)	(3,938,767)	(14,431,818)
Cropland before GP contract, acres	1,020,617	7,895,666
Planned cropland conversion, acres	201,119	1,678,986
Servicing Other USDA Programs		
Referrals Serviced:		
ACP—F.Y. 1967 .....No.	331,427	—
ACP—Program Yr. 1966 ..No.	—	321,543
Cropland Adjustment Program .....No.	363	—
Cropland Conversion Program .....No.	124	—
Appalachian Land Stabilization and Conservation Program .....No.	1,223	—
Conservation plans approved .....No.	1,878	—
Soil Surveys		
Soil surveys:		
High intensity .....acres	1,982,501	30,111,729
Medium intensity .....acres	37,383,259	542,538,168
Low intensity .....acres	8,560,639	95,546,593
Reconnaissance .....acres	2,799,565	16,926,654
(Total mapping)	(50,725,964)	(685,123,144)
Soil conservation surveys..acres	—	34,056,150
Soil conservation surveys canceled or converted ..acres	13,159,318	—
Snow Surveys and Water-Supply Forecasting		
Snow-course measurements..No.	5,649	—
Aerial snow marker readings .....No.	907	—
Mountain precipitation gage readings .....No.	1,501	—
Soil moisture readings ....No.	1,425	—
River stations for which numerical forecasts issued..No.	450	—
Numerical forecasts issued .No.	2,440	—
Recreation Developments		
Land owners and operators establishing first commercial recreation enterprise .No.	3,802	42,759
Land owners and operators expanding commercial recreation enterprises ...No.	946	—
Land owners and operators with recreation as primary source of income ..No.	307	7,688
Land owners and operators with recreation as primary source of income .acres	69,784	—
Private noncommercial facilities established or expanded .....No.	34,232	375,229
Public recreation facilities established or expanded ..No.	1,350	29,527

Summary of Progress, Fiscal Year 1967—Continued

Total reportable progress in soil and water conservation programs assisted by the Soil Conservation Service

Practices	Fiscal year 1967	On the land June 30, 1967
Conservation Practices Applied		
Bedding ....acres	40,922	503,045
Brush control ....acres	3,873,654	34,654,182
Irrigation canal or lateral .miles	410	40,984
Cattle walkway ....miles	8	260
Chiseling and subsoiling ..acres	713,362	4,128,987
Clearing and snagging ...miles	673	3,284
Conservation cropping system ....acres	23,567,663	165,471,803
Contour farming ....acres	4,329,378	43,913,106
Contour furrowing ....acres	48,595	811,248
Contouring orchard, etc. .acres	19,756	201,304
Controlled burning ....acres	362,602	3,401,004
Cover and green manure crop ....acres	3,663,435	27,928,520
Critical area planting ....acres	94,518	1,704,443
Crop residue use ....acres	18,031,952	119,516,641
Cutback border ....miles	80	1,684
Dam, diversion ....No.	929	21,466
Dam, multiple-purpose ....No.	338	4,352
Debris basin ....No.	2,318	89,807
Range deferred grazing ..acres	14,358,078	51,210,265
Desilting area ....acres	315	3,909
Dikes and levees ....miles	284	9,496
Irrigation ditch and canal lining ....miles	1,526	21,973
Ditchbank seeding ....miles	963	21,393
Diversions ....miles	3,202	92,551
Dune stabilization ....acres	1,724	104,792
Emergency tillage ....acres	232,321	3,576,919
Farm pond ....No.	58,846	1,562,481
Farmstead and feedlot windbreak ....acres	29,325	626,001
Field border planting ....miles	1,515	41,438
Irrigation field ditch ....miles	2,710	126,668
Field windbreak ....miles	3,613	82,712
Firebreak ....miles	8,445	128,919
Fish and crop rotation ...acres	2,705	12,262
Fishpond stocking ....No.	44,167	845,646
Fishpond management ....No.	30,782	187,051
Floodwater diversion ....feet	27,780	1,251,641
Floodwater-retarding structure ....No.	652	9,118
Floodway ....miles	40	532
Grade stabilization structure ....No.	13,774	195,784
Grasses and legumes in rotation ....acres	1,496,326	22,682,025
Grassed waterway or outlet ....acres	86,687	1,638,983
Hedgerow planting ....miles	307	29,033
Hillside ditch ....miles	249	5,960
Irrigation pipelines ....miles	4,340	55,555
Irrigation storage reservoir .No.	1,235	40,429
Irrigation system, sprinkler.No.	4,446	101,166
Irrigation system, surface and subsurface ....No.	4,651	114,934
Irrigation system, tailwater recovery ....No.	816	7,822
Irrigation water management ....acres	3,316,663	14,044,611
Land clearing ....acres	669,696	13,078,154
Drainage land grading ...acres	38,279	263,488
Irrigation land leveling ..acres	457,317	9,504,071
Land smoothing ....acres	322,199	5,140,695
Livestock exclusion ....acres	914,566	23,723,949
Minimum tillage ....acres	1,404,065	10,716,222
Drainage main or lateral .miles	7,086	283,675
Mole drain ....miles	153	45,346
Mulching ....acres	28,144	463,522
Mulch planting ....acres	28,155	164,911
Woodland natural seeding.acres	94,709	3,156,050
Obstruction removal ....acres	41,068	739,328
Pasture and hayland ....acres renovation ....acres	1,466,779	22,327,278
Pasture and hayland planting ....acres	2,187,531	46,309,582
Pasture and hayland management ....acres	10,033,282	36,841,574
Pipeline ....miles	2,146	18,674
Pitting ....acres	63,559	229,960
Plow planting ....acres	87,764	1,584,413
Pond sealing or lining ....No.	859	10,550
Range proper use ....acres	71,028,927	189,348,245
Woodland proper grazing .acres	1,789,706	10,849,732
Pumped well drain ....No.	1	163
Pumping plant for water control ....No.	2,135	49,387
Range renovation ....acres	7,522	1,407,166
Range seeding on converted land ....acres	171,539	4,890,696
Range seeding ....acres	442,373	9,289,534
(total range seeding, acres)	(613,912)	(14,180,230)
Irrigation pit or regulating reservoir ....No.	1,818	42,158
Regulating water in drainage systems ....acres	14,023	432,339
Rock barrier ....feet	25,283	278,274
Range rotation–deferred grazing ....acres	2,252,533	11,051,975
Row arrangement ....acres	690,003	2,519,912
Recreation access road ...miles	594	6,774
Recreation area stabilization ....acres	2,715	81,706
Recreation area planting .acres	27,660	184,792
Recreation area pruning and thinning ....acres	5,609	55,484
Recreation land grading and shaping ....acres	10,614	108,569
Recreation trail and walkway ....miles	280	2,933
Spoilbank spreading ....miles	4,833	128,294
Spring development ....No.	5,498	95,498
Stock trail ....miles	168	3,200
Streambank protection ...miles	504	5,556
Stream channel improvement ....miles	986	12,239
Stream channel stabilization ....miles	24	613
Stripcropping, contour....acres	173,950	5,536,725
Stripcropping, field ....acres	67,818	1,489,615
Stripcropping, wind ....acres	313,298	13,967,371
(Total stripcropping, acres)	(555,066)	(20,993,711)
Structure for water control.No.	86,558	1,515,027
Stubble mulching ....acres	4,049,206	19,004,960
Drainage field ditch ....miles	5,745	158,192
Terrace, basin ....miles	77	2,503
Terrace, gradient ....miles	16,268	819,221
Terrace, level ....miles	12,365	373,936
Terrace, parallel ....miles	7,943	50,471
(Total terraces, miles)	(36,653)	(1,246,131)
Tile drain ....miles	22,893	664,968
Tile system structure ....No.	9,783	163,964
Toxic salt reduction ....acres	82,829	1,236,025
Tree planting ....acres	294,786	13,113,619
Trough or tank ....No.	13,131	341,203
Vegetative barrier ....miles	371	6,822
Vertical drain ....No.	77	1,675
Waterspreading ....acres	27,886	899,163

Summary of Progress, Fiscal Year 1967—Continued

Total reportable progress in soil and water conservation programs assisted by the Soil Conservation Service

Practices	Fiscal year 1967	On the land June 30, 1967
Conservation Practices Applied—Continued		
Well ..... No.	8,093	390,157
Wildlife habitat preservation ..... acres	2,286,428	11,940,200
Wildlife wetland development ..... acres	110,193	992,728
Wildlife habitat development ..... acres	304,749	3,200,012
Wildlife wetland preservation ..... acres	273,119	2,735,154
Wildlife watering facility .. No.	1,092	7,429
Woodland direct seeding . acres	44,178	539,945
Woodland harvest cutting . acres	917,665	15,951,961
Woodland intermediate cutting ..... acres	915,238	15,133,767
Woodland interplanting .. acres	27,999	879,396
Woodland pruning ..... acres	24,418	388,652
Woodland thinning ..... acres	61,622	1,502,592
Woodland underplanting . acres	38,623	930,713
Woodland weeding ..... acres	450,798	9,596,315
Land Treated		
Land adequately treated .. acres	47,313,733	368,858,342
Land Use Conversions[1]		
Cropland to grassland .... acres	1,553,019	15,713,456
Cropland to woodland .... acres	126,155	1,822,933
Cropland to wildlife -recreation ..... acres	67,017	770,184
Cropland to "other" .... acres	177,945	3,234,700
All other uses to cropland . acres	376,462	4,566,395
All other uses (except cropland) to wildlife-recreation ... acres	367,412	4,057,621

[1] Conversions on the land June 30, 1967, are estimates of conversions since July 1, 1962.

Grazing land.—Significant conservation progress was made on the 650 million acres of privately controlled range and related grazing lands in fiscal 1967.

Range seeding increased 17 percent to nearly 614,000 acres, while pasture and hayland planting continued at about the same level, slightly above 2 million acres. Range proper use increased 6 percent to 71,028,927 acres.

Woodlands.—Conservation district cooperators continued to improve woodlands on private lands by using good conservation practices in existing woodlands and establishing new ones.

Tree planting increased 26 percent to 294,786 acres. In addition, 29,325 acres of farmstead and feedlot windbreaks and 3,613 miles of field windbreaks were planted. There was a marked increase in practices for managing existing woodlands.

New plant materials

Three recently established SCS plant materials centers, where new plants are tested and developed for erosion control and conservation uses, came into production during 1967. These centers are at Cape May, N. J., Quicksand, Ky., and Knox City, Tex.

Four improved grass varieties were named and cooperatively released with State experiment stations. Work at the centers has been modified to give emphasis to developing plants for protective structures and waterline margins, plants for mined-land spoils, roadsides, recreation areas, and landscape beautification.

Public and private rangeland

Joint memorandums of agreement between the Soil Conservation Service and the Farmers Home Administration were developed in several States to guide personnel in assisting grazing associations. SCS rangemen have assisted with about 150 FHA-financed grazing associations to date. One hundred coordinated plans were developed with the Bureau of Land Management and conservation district cooperators who use intermingled public and private land.

SCS and Forest Service range staffs studied needs and progress in the field for coordinating assistance to conservation district cooperators who use grazing allotments on National forests.

Natural beauty

Increased emphasis was given to esthetic and environmental qualities of the countryside in all resource planning and development work in which SCS provided assistance.

Practices and measures contributing to natural beauty, mostly, are parts of comprehensive soil and water conservation plans for farms and ranches, community parks and recreation areas, highways and roadsides, and disturbed land areas.

Technical assistance has been extended to an increasing number of districts which have undertaken reclamation of strip-mined lands and other disturbed areas.

Substantial progress has been made in incorporating natural beauty into the more than 800 small watershed projects now in operation. Since 1965 all recreation facility plans authorized for development on these projects have included specific attention to esthetic values.

Outdoor recreation opportunities

Outdoor recreation facilities continued to be established and expanded at an accelerated pace

in rural areas with Soil Conservation Service assistance during fiscal year 1967.

Land converted to wildlife and recreation was increased by 40 percent over the preceding year, amounting to 434,429 acres.

During 1967, a total of 3,802 land owners and operators established their first commercial recreation enterprise, and 946 expanded previously established enterprises. Landowners changing to recreation enterprises as a primary source of income totaled 307 on 69,784 acres. More than 34,000 private individuals and groups established or expanded recreational developments primarily for noncommercial use.

Through the application of conservation practices, land owners and operators in 1967 created new recreation opportunities amounting to an estimated 16½ million user-days. The total includes 4,272,000 hunter-days, 3,040,000 fisherman-days, and 9,208,000 other recreation user-days.

Some of the conservation practices established specifically for recreation were 2,715 acres of recreation area stabilization, 27,660 acres of recreation area planting, 5,609 acres of recreation area pruning and thinning, 10,614 acres of recreation area land grading and shaping, and 280 miles of recreation trails and walkways.

SCS assisted units of local government establish or expand 1,350 public recreation developments.

Small watershed projects also are contributing materially to meeting the growing need for public recreational opportunity. A total of 136 public recreation developments have been planned in projects approved for operations in 33 States. These developments will provide basic facilities for an estimated 7 million user-days annually by the public.

Development of a procedure for appraising potentials for outdoor recreation was completed under SCS leadership in 1966. Appraisals of local potentials for outdoor recreation had been completed or were planned by the end of the year in more than 1,200 counties in 48 States and Puerto Rico.

Watershed projects.—Demand from local organizations for assistance in dealing with water problems and related land-resource development through the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act continued to grow during 1967.

Local sponsors have initiated requests on about a third of the 8,300 potential projects indicated as needed by the National Inventory of Soil and Water Conservation Needs. A total of 151 new applications in fiscal 1967 brought the total to date to 2,653.

Authorizations for planning assistance were limited by Executive Order to 100 in 1967, as in the preceding year. Although a total of 1,311 watersheds had been authorized for planning at the end of the 1967 fiscal year, the backlog of unserviced applications continues to mount and now totals 1,342, slightly more than 50 percent of the number received.

During the year, 88 watershed projects were approved for operations, bringing the total to 817 projects representing about 10 percent of the potential shown in the Conservation Needs Inventory. An additional 53 watershed work plans were completed and awaiting approval at the close of the fiscal year.

Forty-five projects were completed during the 1967 fiscal year, the highest number in any year since the program was started. One hundred and fifty-nine projects in 43 States now have all land treatment and structural measures completed.

Local interest in the development of multiple-purpose projects continue at a good rate. Sixty-one of the 88 projects approved for operations in 1967 included two or more project purposes.

Appalachia.—Interest in watershed projects continues high in the Appalachian Region. Seventeen new watersheds were authorized for planning, and 16 others approved for installation of land treatment and structural measures. Total Federal cost of watershed projects in Appalachia is estimated to be $136 million.

Flood-prevention projects.—In addition, work plans were prepared for seven subwatersheds covering about 210,000 acres in the 11 large river watersheds authorized for flood-prevention work. All planned works of improvement have been installed in 99 subwatersheds, and all structural measures are complete in an additional 51. Eighteen of these subwatersheds now feature multiple-purpose objectives.

River basin investigations.—During fiscal year 1967 the Department of Agriculture cooperated in 43 river basin surveys under the provisions of Section 6 of Public Law 566. Eight of these are framework studies to provide broad-scale analyses of water and related resource problems. Fifteen others include more intensive studies of specific projects which should be installed within 10 to 15 years.

In addition, 20 studies, including five new starts, are being made in cooperation with a State water-resource agency or another Federal agency. One report, that on the Poteau River Basin, completed in 1966, was published.

Water-management practices.—Cooperators with conservation districts completed 322,199 acres of land smoothing, 38,279 acres of drainage land grading, and 457,317 acres of irrigation land leveling in fiscal 1967. They also put improved irrigation water management into effect on about 3⅓ million acres, an increase of 18 per-

cent over the previous year.

Snow surveys.—Further advances in technology of snow surveys and water-supply forecasting improved the quality of data provided to water users. The continuing shift from manual to automatic telemetry procedure makes it possible to obtain current data from remote points instantaneously, thereby improving the quality and eliminating the need for personnel to visit the sites to make measurements.

Conservation Needs Inventory

The National Inventory of Soil and Water Conservation Needs, first completed in 1958, is being updated to reflect current conditions on the rural non-Federal land of the Nation.

Fieldwork was completed during 1967 to obtain data on land use and treatment needs from 130,000 sample areas in all States. The data are being placed on cards and tapes at two statistical laboratories.

Nineteen States completed fieldwork on the inventory of small watershed project needs and the data were key-punched in the Washington Data Processing Center.

Soil surveys

Detailed soil mapping was completed on 47,926,399 acres in the 1967 fiscal year, compared to 55,205,191 acres in 1966. Approximately 668 million acres, or about a third of the non-Federal rural land of the United States, is now covered by detailed soil surveys.

In addition 2.8 million acres of reconnaissance soil surveys were completed during the year. These were for general soil maps in Idaho and Oregon for the use of State public works agencies to develop data on the soils suitable for irrigation. The States shared the cost of these soil surveys.

The use of non-Federal funds for soil surveys continued to increase. The 1967 soil survey plans of operations showed an estimated $700,000 in funds, services, and facilities available from local groups and $1,543,000 from State agencies. In addition $545,000 was available from other Federal agencies.

Forty-three soil survey reports covering an area of 28,368 square miles were sent to the Government Printing Office during the fiscal year. Forty-seven surveys covering 32,608 square miles were published.

The SCS has developed a national system of evaluating soils to indicate suitability for woodland use and management. This system provides a similar interpretation of soils information for forest planning and management that the land-capability classification does for croplands.

Demands for guidance and for information about use of soil surveys for nonfarm uses, both within and outside the Service, continue to increase. With assistance from SCS engineers, a "Guide for Interpreting Engineering Uses of Soils" was completed and given limited field distribution.

Interest in use of general (small-scale) soil maps has increased, especially for resource area planning, including RC&D projects, river basin studies, and economic development regions.

SCS assisted in making new estimates of potentially arable soils in the world for the President's Science Advisory Committee on World Food Supply. The results are published in the report of the committee.

Widening public awareness

The Department's publication *Resources in Action—Agriculture/2000* has been distributed widely to people who influence use of natural resources. It is being used as a guide for efforts to gain wider understanding that conservation is a physical task, a social philosophy, and an economic necessity.

A workshop on "Soil, Water, and Suburbia," sponsored jointly by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs in June, served to call attention to the many nonfarm uses of published soil surveys. It generated many information requests from interests engaged in zoning, planning, and building. *Know the Soil You Build On*, a new SCS publication, had its initial release at the conference.

Widespread distribution of a set of 16- by 20-inch color prints of conservation scenes from each State, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, entitled "America the Beautiful," helped to gain better appreciation of the Department's efforts for rural area development and countryside beautification.

Helping other nations

The Soil Conservation Service continued to work with the State Department's Agency for International Development and USDA's International Agricultural Development Service on overseas technical assistance programs. As of June 30, 1967, SCS was providing assistance in the following countries under Participating Agency Service Agreements with AID: Brazil, Ecuador, India, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Thailand, Tunisia, and Vietnam. SCS had a total of 30 employees working in eight countries at the year's end.

SCS also provided assistance to 509 visiting technicians from 62 countries. Four hundred and fifteen of these were sponsored by AID and spent approximately 233 man-months in training with SCS. Thirty-five were sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and sent by their governments, sponsored by private foundations or organizations, or came on their own. ♦

From the Administrator:

Blueprint for a Rural-Urban Balance

A second policy statement in the Department of Agriculture's program for Agriculture/2000 is now being distributed nationwide.

The publication, *Communities of Tomorrow,* is a companion to the recently issued *Resources in Action* which sets forth USDA goals and policy in resource conservation and development. Both give authoritative guidelines to conservation leaders and citizens for the rejuvenation of rural America.

Communities of Tomorrow—Agriculture/2000 was prepared by a departmentwide task force under the leadership of Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman and Assistant Secretary John A. Baker. The document outlines in broad terms possible solutions to the growing imbalance of people and opportunity in our country. The answer is a new type of community, neither urban nor rural but possessing the highest values of both—a type of functional multicounty community that blends the economic and cultural opportunities of affluent metropolitan life with the space and beauty of the countryside.

As did *Resources in Action,* this new statement defines a major mission of USDA—that of "outreach" or rural areas development—and sets forth in broadest terms major policies and methods needed to brace up communities of tomorrow.

The role of technical action panels in this effort to help the Nation enjoy the benefits of a vigorous and healthy countryside is carefully spelled out.

The study blueprints 12 supporting areas to further the development of Communities of Tomorrow. They are: (1) Planning, (2) Farming and Ranching, (3) Business and Industry, (4) Community Facilities, (5) Elimination of Poverty, (6) Education and Job Training, (7) Housing, (8) Outdoor Recreation and Natural Beauty, (9) Natural Resource Conservation and Development, (10) Health and Welfare, (11) Food, and (12) Transportation.

Each of these 12 areas is then examined separately in a format that sets forth: (1) A background statement, and (2) a declaration of USDA policy designed to implement that particular support area.

For instance, of planning the report says, "Sound multicounty planning is basic to the Communities of Tomorrow. The development plan must be comprehensive. It must describe:

—the area
—its resources
—its problems
—its opportunities
—the objectives of development
—the projects proposed

to improve the area's economy and its social and cultural facilities and services, and

—their interrelationship."

To permit such planning to be most effective, the document states that it should be coordinated with a consistent and purposeful national land use policy.

Twelve policy statements support goals for planning. Several call for SCS involvement, including:

"—encouraging proper use of land and water resources in comprehensive planning and in implementation of zoning and other land use improvement measures, and

—providing applicable technical and professional assistance and basic data as they relate to the use of soil, water, woodland, and other natural resources."

The support statements on Farming and Ranching, Outdoor Recreation and Natural Beauty, and Natural Resource Conservation and Development outline major objectives toward which USDA conservation efforts will be vigorously directed.

The statement reiterates USDA policy to help landowners use and care for every acre in the national interest, to offer technical advice in the selection of proper building sites and prevention of erosion on construction, to aid in pollution control, and to help local leaders organize conservation districts—all familiar SCS functions.

Communities of Tomorrow reinforces the need to fully understand the earlier document, *Resources in Action.* Each in its own way contains a clear mandate for the Soil Conservation Service. As the Department's technical arm for planning and action in resource conservation and development, these writings provide us an updated conservation charter.

I expect this newest policy statement to be a useful study guide for governing boards of conservation districts, sponsors of watershed and resource conservation and development projects, and others with whom we work.

I also expect all SCS employees to give high priority to the reading and understanding of this document. Collectively we have made great progress in rural America, but the biggest steps in the revitalization of the countryside remain to be taken.

D. A. WILLIAMS

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Communities of Tomorrow: Agriculture/2000. *U. S. Department of Agriculture. 1967. 31 pp., illus.*

The second in a series of concise documents redefining the Department of Agriculture's programs and policies, *Communities of Tomorrow* is concerned with the welfare of rural people in much the same way that *Resources in Action* considers problems of the physical environment.

After stating the problem of rural-urban imbalance and describing hopes for "communities of tomorrow" in which current ills can be corrected, the booklet enunciates USDA policies in 12 supporting areas.

By virtue of its high authority, this, like the first in the series, is a document with which every employee of the Department will need to be thoroughly familiar. (See also the Administrator's comments on page 167 and the article on page 149 of this issue of *Soil Conservation*).—B. O.

New publications

Outdoor Recreation Planning for the Handicapped. *1967. U. S. Dept. Int., Bur. Outdoor Recreation. 34 pp., illus. $0.40.* Various methods, dramatically illustrated, are recommended for adapting outdoor recreation facilities to the handicapped. Much of this can be accomplished by modifying existing facilities and programs. With a few modifications, playgrounds can be made functional and attractive for all children, and swimming, fishing, and boating facilities can be added or redesigned for use by everyone. Camping for the handicapped and self-guiding nature trails for the blind are other ways of making outdoor recreation available.

Handbook of Agricultural Charts 1967. *USDA Agr. Hbk. 348. 151 pp.* Reproductions of charts and tables prepared by the Economic Research Service, Statistical Reporting Service, Agricultural Research Service, and Foreign Agricultural Service that can be purchased as slides or black and white photographic prints.

New Careers in International Agriculture. *1967. USDA. Unnumbered.* A brief pocket-size booklet explaining the need and opportunity for careers in foreign agriculture and answering questions about employment overseas.

Timber. *Rev. 1967. USDA PA-545, 16 pp. illus. $0.20.* Story of a timber sale on a National Forest.

Soil surveys

Scotland County, North Carolina. By Robert E. Horton. *1967. 70 pp., illus.; maps 4 inches to the mile (1:15,840).* Soils surveyed by Robert E. Horton, John W. Turpin, Julian H. McIntyre, Ronald B. Stephens, Roy A. Goodwin, Jr., and Dean W. DaMoude.

Garfield County, Oklahoma. By Bill Swafford. *1967. 57 pp., illus.; maps 3.17 inches to the mile (1:20,000).*

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